

Browder's Speech on  
Centralized Control of  
War Production, Page 2

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# Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM-FASCISM

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## Soviet Offensive Rolls on KILL 100,000 NAZIS IN 10 DAYS

### The Manpower Crisis

## War Industry Needs Sound Deferment Plan

By Adam Lapin  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Working out of a sound occupational deferment policy will be the No. 1 problem facing Harold L. Ickes if he gets the big new job which according to reliable reports will make him Secretary of Labor with sweeping authority over all manpower agencies.

Hair-raising stories of the chaos in occupational deferment policies

have reached the Congressional Committee which have been studying the manpower problem.

There is the case of one small metal company in New York on war subcontracts which has had to deal with 13 different draft boards to arrange for deferments of its workers it considered essential.

Every one of these draft boards had a different approach to the question of what was an essential occupation, and so the company could never figure out in advance who would be deferred and who wouldn't. Neither could the workers involved.

#### SKILLED WORKER

Then there was the company which lost to the draft a skilled production grinder who had mastered 350 different operations and who was very difficult to replace.

Perhaps most flagrant of all is the story of the copper miners from Montana and other Western states who were drafted into the Army by the thousands—until an acute shortage of copper miners suddenly developed.

So the miners were taken out of uniform and sent back to the copper mines. Many of them had to be sent across thousands of miles of ocean from England or Australia.

Or there is the case of the thousands of highly skilled and hard to replace aircraft workers on the West Coast who enlisted because of the confused and conflicting statements from Selective Service officials convinced them they'd be going into the Army soon anyway.

As the demands of the war increase and more and more men are needed for the Army, family obligations begin to become of lesser importance in determining deferments. And the occupational question becomes of paramount importance.

#### HAZARDOUS POLICY

A haphazard occupational deferment policy can be disruptive both for important war industry and for the Army—as in the case of the copper miners who should never have been drafted in the first place.

On the other hand, a systematic and planned occupational deferment policy can play an important part in establishing a real balance between the needs of the Army and of war industry and assure that both are met.

The present chaos in determining occupational deferments reflects the general chaos in the manpower situation.

Employers rarely know how many

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### Justice Dept. Called Lax On Lynchers

Vigorous prosecution by the Department of Justice of persons and state officials responsible for lynching and of state officials responsible for denial of the franchise to Negroes was demanded in a report adopted by the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild, meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City. The report was submitted by Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and William H. Hastie, Dean of Howard University Law School. A supplementary report by Earl Dickerson, member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, charged discrimination against Negro attorneys by the Judge-Advocate-General's office, in refusing to grant commissions to Negro attorneys. The Guild Executive Board adopted the report and decided to appoint a committee to visit the Attorney-General, the Secretary of War and Navy, and other government agencies to urge firmer steps against discrimination and that it be eliminated in government agencies.

The report states: "The actions and speeches of the Dixons of Alabama, the Talmadges of Georgia, the Connallys of Texas and the Bilbos of Mississippi demonstrate clearly that there are too many people in this country willing to defeat the war effort if they believe it to be necessary in order to protect

### Hoarding Hurts, LaGuardia Says

Anticipating the rationing of butter, Mayor LaGuardia during his noonday radio talk yesterday told New Yorkers that hoarding scarce commodities only "increases the difficulties."

"There will be enough to go round in this country if we all share alike," he said. "So we must all cooperate."

He urged that housewives and restaurants be economical in their use of butter. We must all work to conserve butter, he said. On the matter of meat, the Mayor also stressed the need to keep down the two-and-a-half pounds per week, per person quota set up under the share-the-meat voluntary program.

He also ridiculed all those persons who charged that he didn't know how to make a good cup of coffee when on a previous broadcast, he suggested that coffee grounds be reused. Our mothers cooked coffee in a pot and so can we, he added.

"Both messages have duly arrived," he said.

Turning to France, Churchill declared:

"I never had the slightest doubt that Hitler would break the armistice, overrun all of France, and try to capture the French fleet at Toulon. Such developments were to be welcomed by the United Nations because they entailed the extinction for all practical purposes of

their own number."

The Italian communiqué acknowledged that damage was "huge" while pilots said the devastation was greater than at Genoa, sections of which were pulverized in previous RAF raid.

LOSSE ONE PLANE

It was the first time that four-ton bombs have been dropped on Italy, bringing home to the Italians the real meaning of an air blitz and British experts said the damage was certain to have been immense. Pictures of German cities, where the 8,000-pounders were dropped,

(Continued on Page 4)

## Centralized Control of War Production

# Browder Emphasizes Urgency of Attaining Goal

Following is the full text of the speech by Earl Browder, at one of the sessions of the Institute on Problems of the War, in the Hotel Astor, New York, on Saturday, Nov. 28. The Institute was sponsored by the magazine *Science and Society*.

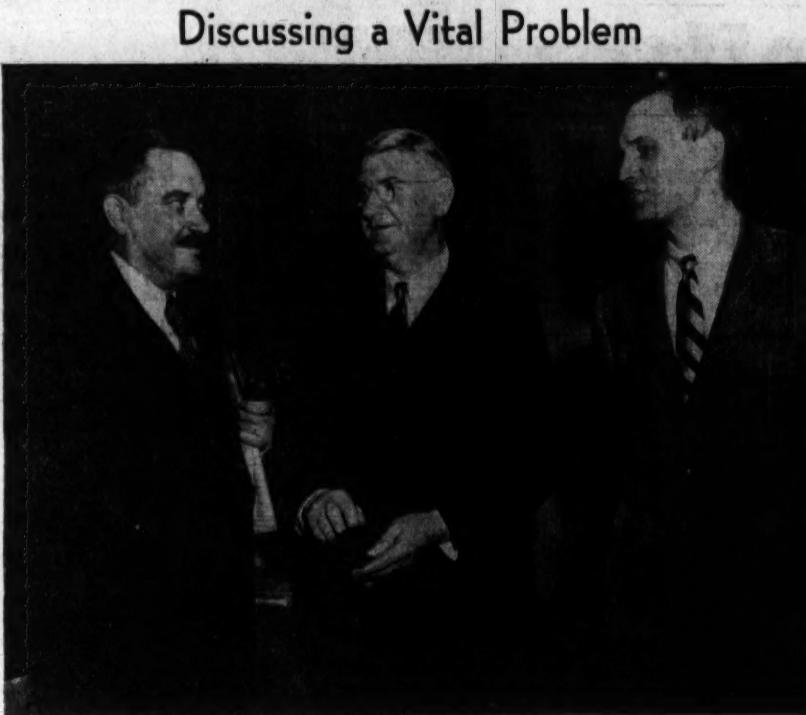
THE imperative need for centralized control of war production is now established beyond question. No responsible person dares longer to challenge the principle. What is not established as yet is the degree and scope of control required by the necessities of war. It is not yet generally understood that the control must be universal, that the economy required for an all-out war effort is a fully-developed state capitalism, since we are dealing with the United States which is not subjectively prepared for a socialist economy, the only possible alternative.

The automatic controls of market relationships, upon which reliance is placed in peacetime for the achievement of a balance between the various parts of the economic system, obviously fail to operate at all under conditions of modern war. The adjustments of relations between capital and labor through conflict, which is the accomplishment of the so-called free market, is equally incompatible with the necessities of war. Business-as-usual practices are being scrapped, to be replaced by national administrative control under plan. This is the inexorable logic of war. It is being realized only hesitantly and imperfectly in practice, and from this hesitation spring most of the basic weaknesses of our national mobilization for victory.

WE NOW have before the nation a fairly adequate statement of this problem in the reports of the Tolson Committee in the House of Representatives, and the Tolson Bill in the House (with its counterpart, the Kilgore-Pepper Bill in the Senate), proposing an Office of War Mobilization to centralize all economic, production, and manpower agencies of the Government. This proposed plan has gained the support of all Congressional committees dealing with war mobilization, except the Military Affairs Committee. It

THE point of view of the business-as-usual industrialists, who oppose a centralized war economy, frankly stands upon the ground of maintaining the status quo as more important than victory. A classical expression of this point of view was given in recent meeting of industrialists, in the following words:

"Let's stop ducking the issue. Shall we continue to lend our rights to the government because of the so-called national emergency or shall we take those rights back. Mr. Roosevelt says that taxes must go higher if we are to win the war. I say if taxes don't come down we may lose the war. An industrialist who has to work without making



Outstanding educators, scientists, economists, trade unionists and political leaders attended the one-day Institute on War sponsored by the magazine *Science and Society* at Hotel Astor on Saturday. Shown chatting above during sessions are: Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party; Walter Rausenstrau, head of the Department of Industrial Engineering at Columbia University; and Prof. Paul Sweezy, Department of Economics, Harvard University. —Daily Worker Photo.

ing a decent profit has no enthusiasm to work. . . . Can we get into increasing production wholeheartedly if we must pay more taxes? . . . We hold the line. We mean us, in this room, more than half of American industrialists. . . . War or peace, profits must obtain. The time is ripe for straight talk. . . . That's why we propose a sales tax. Of course it will hit the lower income groups. Stop pussy-footing around that. Running industry is our business. I'll leave it to the public relations talents to sweeten up the bitter pill. . . . Deal with the government and

the rest of the squawkers the way you deal with a buyer in a seller's market. He has to meet your price. . . . They want what we've got. Good. Make them pay the right price for it."

This attitude, if it were really adopted by "more than half of American industrialists," would play havoc with our war production, bring a crisis in national economy, and endanger the war effort. It is clearly incompatible with a maximum prosecution of the war. It is my opinion that any appearance of this attitude, or compromise with it, is equally dangerous. For if it is impossible

to conduct the war on the basis of "business as usual," it is equally impossible to conduct it as a compromise with "business as usual."

If we are to compromise with such industrialists, we will equally be faced with the necessity of compromising with those who want "labor unionism as usual" and be satisfied if we have only half as many strikes as usual, instead of demanding the cessation of strikes.

IN THE field of war aims we find some startling conclusions being drawn from this business-as-usual opposition to a wartime economy. In the meeting of in-

ustrialists already mentioned a climax was reached when one speaker shouted:

"If we are going to come out of this war with a Marxist brand of national socialism then I say negotiate the peace now and bring Adolf over here to run the show. He knows how. He's efficient. He can do a better job than any of us and a damned sight better than Roosevelt, who is nothing but a left-wing bungling amateur."

We need not polemicize with the illiteracy which sees in a fully organized war economy, which is a form of state capitalism (that is capitalism controlled by the government for military purposes), only the spectre of "Marxian socialism." Capitalistic and imperialistic Great Britain has already gone much farther along the road to an all-out war economy than is proposed for the United States, for example in the Tolson Bill, and Mr. Churchill has fortunately not been so frightened by the spectre of Marxian socialism as to bring "Adolf" to that country to "run the show." But if it is hopeless to appeal to the intelligence of such frightened industrialists, perhaps it is not too late to appeal to their patriotism with the warning that this line of thought leads perilously close to the borderline of treason.

PERSONALLY, I have not been among those who take delight in baiting industrialists and management over the vexing issues of finding our path to a wartime economy. I have more than once publicly dissociated myself from those who would make a crusade against the "dollar-a-year men" or purge the industrialists from the governmental economic machinery. I have been keenly conscious of the extreme difficulties which those associated with management now experience in dealing with the unprecedented problems of the war. In many respects their previous education has unified them for handling economic problems from a national viewpoint which must override considerations of profit and competitive advantage; their

contained in his work of 1931, entitled "Taking the Profit Out of War." A wealth of current experience with the Army Procurement Service in relation to production goes to confirm Mr. Baruch's conclusions of more than ten years ago with even greater emphasis. The road to the necessary centralization of our wartime economy does not run through the War Department. It is the very core of our civilian wartime government and must remain a civilian matter in the interest of the Army itself as well as of the country as a whole.

But the nation as a whole, including the industrialists, must find the quickest road to the necessary centralized war economy. In this task, courageous and ruthless thinking is necessary, and a tolerant and sympathetic approach to the men in responsible positions has a value of only as oil to the machinery, to overcome unnecessary friction. And much oil can gum up the machinery. The nation will find it necessary to be tough as well as tolerant in overcoming all the weaknesses and prejudices which hold us back from a full economic mobilization.

It is necessary to say a word about the role of the Army in relation to war production. Our Army officers and men, have a position of high prestige before the country, and we fully expect that prestige will rise to new heights as we begin to strike the enemy where it counts most. We know that our Army, and all the fighting force, will prove themselves as good as any on the face of the earth. That is their business, and we can count on them to perform it well. But the Army is not an organization to guide and control the national economy, nor even that part of it directly engaged in production for the Army. Every attempt to perform this function, for which it is constitutionally unfitted, will only distract the army's energies from its own peculiar tasks, and throw our economic system into greater difficulties.

I HAVE not the time here to analyse all the deep-seated reasons why this is true. I refer you to the deeply-reasoned arguments of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch on this point, drawn from a wealth of experience, of our wartime economy.

## Soviet Lad, Bound in Barbed Wire, Crucified by Nazis

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)  
MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—"Smoldering homes and the corpses of tortured Soviet citizens" are the conspicuous signs of German domination in occupied parts of the Leningrad region, says Red Star, Soviet Exclusive, army organ here.

In the wake of the German Tommy gunners came the chief commandant of the occupied districts of the Leningrad region, General Speichman. Immediately mass plunder of the population started. The Germans laid hands on all the cattle and poultry. In some villages the Hitlerite commanders confiscated the whole crop. Every adult person was compelled to pay taxes, even for the right to live.

Trainloads of plundered goods, including grain and cattle of the collective farms, were sent to Germany. The "New Order" closed down the libraries in all the occupied districts of the Leningrad region. Under threat of death, books were destroyed, gramophones records taken away from the people. A number of teachers were shot.

### TYPHUS RAGES

In the few elementary schools that are functioning, arithmetic and the German language are the only subjects taught. Typhus rages in several districts, but the people get no medical aid.

In Vditsko, a village in the Novgorod district which has 81 houses, only 25 people are left. In the Voronye, Ostrov and Toanen districts there are only 35 women and children today—the rest have either been shot by the Germans for "violating order" or have been shipped to Germany to do chain gang labor. The camps for Soviet war prisoners have been turned into torture chambers. The Germans drove 300 war prisoners to work at the Ostrov peatbogs. Sixty men died from hunger and beatings in the course of a few months.

Detachments of the fourth punitive expedition were sent to many occupied districts of the Leningrad region and left in their wake smoldering homes and the corpses of tortured Soviet citizens. Nothing but a heap of charred logs remained of the villages of Neamtska, Zarechye, Sosnowka and others.

The German commandants relish the sufferings of the Soviet people. In the village of Zarechye the Germans hanged the peasant Yegorov on a tree six times. After removing the noose from his neck each time, they brought their victim back to consciousness only to string him up again.

The boy Misha Vinogradov, suspected of contact with the guerrillas, was arrested, tied up with barbed wire, and tossed into

## Moscow Girds for Great Job Ahead

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (ICN).—"Moscow was, is and will remain standing as an invincible fortress," said Alexander Shcherbakov, secretary of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Assistant Peoples Commissar of Defense in his report on the urgent tasks of the local Bolshevik Party organization at a meeting of Party functionaries on Nov. 21.

"Today," said Shcherbakov, "the Party organization of the capital must direct all its explosive

work to the practical realization of the great tasks set by Stalin in his report on Nov. 6 to help destroy the Hitler state and its inspirers, to destroy the Hitler army and its leaders, to destroy the Hitler 'new order' in Europe and to punish its builders."

Turning to agriculture, Shcherbakov described the situation which had arisen in 27 districts of the region, of which 17 had been fully occupied by the Nazis and ten partially occupied last year.

In these districts the Germans had burned 520 villages, destroyed over 40,000 collective farm homes and 15 machine tractor stations.

Following the liberation of these districts the collective farmers had to begin the restoration of their households and farms from literally next to nothing.

"Turin received a packet last night," said veteran wing commander, G. P. Gibson, pilot of a Lancaster. "There were three very large areas covered with glowing red fires and clouds of smoke coming from them."

The crew of a Halifax reported that one tremendous explosion shot flames 1,000 feet into the sky.

Coming home, the bombers ran into German night fighters over northern France and shot down at least two of them. Only one British pilot failed to return.

Turin has been hit several times during the R.A.F. offensive against Italy in the past five weeks.

Despite wartime difficulties, the spring sowing and harvesting was carried out with greater efficiency than before the war. This, said Shcherbakov, was an indication of the possibilities and unused reserves inherent in the collective farm system.

THE ADVENTURES OF PINKY RANKIN



## Mexican Labor Militia Trained for Action

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29.—When the first Mexican troops take their places beside the American Expeditionary Force in Europe, they will undoubtedly include men who received their basic military training in the CTM Labor Militias, originally organized in 1937, Allied Labor News reports.

Led by General Celestino Gasca, a former railroad worker and probably the only Mexican general who is also a union member, the Labor Militias were bitterly opposed in their early days by conservatives, accusing the General Confederation of Labor of setting up a "communistic" armed force to challenge the standing army.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, then CTM general secretary, conceived of the Militias as a weapon to help defend the people against attempts by fascist leaders to seize the government here this week.

The law, making military service obligatory for all men between the ages of 18 and 45, was passed about two and one-half months ago but was never applied until now. A few months ago, shortly after Mexico joined the war, President Avila Camacho called for volunteers. Many thousands then joined the colors enthusiastically, and were given the first preliminary training. Recently they received guns for the first time, and uniforms, resembling those of the General Confederation of Labor militia.

Now the army of Mexico has been prepared to receive the first conscripts. Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, Minister of National Defense, ordered enrollment of all men of the Class of 1924 (born between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31 of that year).

In cities where CTM Militias are strongest, Mexico City, Monterrey, Torreon, Chihuahua, Veracruz, Tampico, Durango, Guadalajara and others, the CTM also provides women, with emphasis on first-aid auxiliary military training for and ambulance corps work. In Mexico City, 400 women union members have received nurses' training.

Meanwhile another Japanese naval force of unspecified size was revealed officially to be prowling the northeastern New Guinea coast, probably in another attempt to land reinforcements for the beleaguered garrison.

On Saturday, the Japanese attacked Allied lines in the Soputa sector southwest of Buna and around Sanananda, five miles up the coast from Buna, but both attacks were repelled, said the Sunday communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

By Dick Floyd

# Cox of Georgia Sounds Off For Attack on F.D.R., Labor

By Frank Ryhlick  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The most significant and revealing speech of this past hectic week on Capitol Hill must be credited to the man who technically represents the Second Congressional District of Georgia—Representative Edward Eugene Cox.

No one can afford to miss this speech and its implications. It gives us a flashing glimpse of what is now going on behind the scenes in Congress, where plans are being made of far-reaching consequence to the entire war effort.

To appreciate the full meaning of this speech, it is necessary to understand clearly what Cox represents in Congress. It is superficial to dismiss him as a "politaxer" or "labor-baiter."

Gene Cox has lived in Camilla, Ga., all his life and has been a member of Congress since 1925. He is 62, and his political life has followed the accepted pattern of Southern politics ever since he began to practice law in 1902. He became a Superior Court judge 10 years later. After four years on the bench, he resigned and was defeated when he tried for Congress in the Democratic primary. He was an attorney for the land-owners and the textile interests until he became their Congressman.

#### ABSENTEE CONTROL

In the 14 counties of Cox's District, cotton is grown and farming is the principal occupation, as in the rest of the state. But products nearly double in market value come from the cotton mills, the lumber mills and the fertilizer plants. Much of the land and most of the mills of Georgia are controlled by New York and New England financial interests.

Cox has always conducted himself accordingly. He knew the mills wanted "cheap and contented labor." So he fought relief appropriations and helped to pigeonhole the Wage-Hour Act for nearly a year. He opposed the Wagner act and every labor or social measure disapproved by the great, vested interests of the country. Of course, the poll tax and various educational and technical requirements disfranchise about 80 per cent of his own people.

Cox is a very frank man, and it is no secret to several correspondents that he has personally opposed many of the Administration's foreign policy measures. But he has voted for every one, because he reasons to know that the dominant groupings of American capital realize that Hitler must be beaten and are supporting the war program.

As ranking member of the Rules Committee, Cox actually controls the committee, and so controls the flow of legislation to the floor of the House. He is one of the most powerful members in the Southern bloc, and against this background his speech must be weighed.

It was a short speech, prefacing his remarks on the Mexican claims bill.

"Our ships," he began, "ride every sea, and our soldiers are fighting on every land, and in the holy cause of freedom for which they battle there is no disunity, no division, either in purpose or act, in either heart or hand; but, Mr. Speaker, that is the extent to which unity and concord goes."

#### BARGAINING BASIS

Washington Communists Give Blood to Red Cross

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A delegation composed of the executive board of the District Communist Party appeared yesterday at the Old Naval Hospital to give their blood to the American Red Cross.

Heading the group was Martin Chancy, city secretary of the Communist Party, who announced that this is the first instalment in carrying out a pledge made by the local organization to contribute 15

blood donors every month. Another group is to go within a week.

# Defeatists Play Politics With Fate of Puerto Rico, Strategic War Base

Current attacks on Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell of Puerto Rico are only a mask for attacks for Pan American Democracy, said in a statement issued by the organization to day. Anti-administration forces are playing politics with the lives of two million Puerto Ricans in this heartless game, he added.

"The Council," Mr. McAvoy said, "is embarking on a broad educational campaign to acquaint the people of the United States with the true state of affairs in America's island colony, and the true purposes behind attacks on the administration of Governor Tugwell."

"The program for immediate relief of the situation put forward by Governor Tugwell and Munro Marin, president of the Puerto

# Corporate Profits Already 4 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The profit-as-usual tax experts in Congress received a jolt today from an unexpected quarter—the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The members of Congress who write the tax legislation justify heavy levies on the poor with the argument that the corporations are being taxed to the bone by current laws.

However, the Commerce Department reports that despite the tax bill passed this year, "net corporate profits after allowances for taxes for the first nine months of this year, declined only 5 per cent from the relatively high level of 1941."

The Department adds with delicacy:

"In view of the substantially increased reserves that must be set aside to meet the higher federal income and excess profits taxes, the maintenance of profits at so little below last year's level represents an unexpected and remarkable achievement."

#### \$4,902,000,000 PROFITS!

Net profits of all corporations were estimated at \$4,902,000,000 for the first three quarters of 1942 as compared with \$5,150,000,000 for the same period of last year.

The Department said it did not expect this picture to be changed by fourth quarter reports.

"Profits for the full year 1942 probably will be no more than 5 or 6 per cent less than those of last year," it added.

"There is no confirmation from the facts now available that either the war or high taxes are destroying the profitability of American corporate business."

"Indications are that corporate profits before deductions for income tax rose nearly 40 per cent in the first three-quarters of this year."

The decline of 5 per cent in total corporate profits was largely the result of a 15 per cent decrease in the earnings of manufacturing concerns, said the announcement. Earnings of Russian War Relief, Inc. at 12:30 P. M. Friday, Dec. 4, at the Hotel McAlpin, 24th St. and Broadway.

Revue entertainment, featuring Josh White, noted Negro guitarist, the Almanac Singers, the Ukrainian Chorus and the Radishev Dancers, will be presented at 8:30 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 5, in the YMCA building, at 1121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, by the local Allied Relief Committee.

Mrs. Myron C. Taylor has accepted the chairmanship of "Arts for Russia Week," which will be celebrated from Nov. 30 to Dec. 6.

"Arts for Russia Week" is part of a general "Thanks to Russia Month" program which is being sponsored by Russian War Relief.

The week's events, which include special art exhibits, musicals and lectures for the benefit of Russian War Relief will have as its highlight a dinner in honor of Charles Chaplin in the Hotel Pennsylvania at 6:30 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 3.

More than \$15,000 was contributed to Russian War Relief, and another \$15,000 was pledged, when over 100 leaders of the paint and allied industries in New York City met for a dinner recently at the Commodore Hotel.

The dinner was sponsored by the Paint, Lacquer & Varnish Division of Russian War Relief, of which defenestrated Kountze, chairman of the board of Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc., is chairman.

Resolutions apply to the formerly often hectic 15-day period before standard maintenance of membership clauses go into effect. The WLB, allows that long a period for workers to make up their minds whether they'll resign from the union or be required to stay in good standing as a condition of employment for the duration of the union contract.

In some cases the 15-day period has been marked by pressure from employers, who try to induce employees to resign or who encourage workers to quit so they can rehire them as non-union members.

The board resolved that management "shall refrain from attempting to influence employees to resign from the union and from adopting other means or methods of interfering with the voluntary action and free choice of the employee."

The WLB resolution also aside any union rule or regulation which would interfere with members' right to withdraw during the 15-day period.

#### Attacks FDR



REF. EUGENE E. COX

# All for One—One for All



The six daughters of William J. Galvin, Boston's Commissioner of Markets, press six pines against the glass partition of the Nursery at St. Elizabeth's Hospital to view their first brother, William J. Jr., who is making his public debut.

# Jewish Committee To Hold Meeting

A special meeting of the National Board of the Jewish People's Committee is being called for December 2 at 8 P. M. at Hotel Lincoln, 44th St. and 8th Ave. to discuss a program of action against the newest, unspeakable crimes Hitler is perpetrating against the Jews.

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- ▢ MOUSSORGSKY: Boris Godunov: Symphonic Synthesis. Stokowski & All-American Orch. M316 ..... \$3.75
- ▢ REINHOLD: NINTH SYMPHONY (Op. 125) (L'vov 222) Weinberg: Vienna Phil. Orch. ..... \$3.75
- ▢ TSCHAIKOWSKY: Themes and Variations from Suite No. 3 in G. Bartók and Philharmonic Orchestra of New York. X228 ..... \$3.75
- ▢ GERSHWIN: Concerto in F—Oscar Levant: Andre Kostelanetz & Orch. M513 ..... \$3.75
- ▢ WITHIN FOUR WALLS—Paul Robeson: Bartók. T197-D ..... \$3.75
- ▢ TSCHAIKOWSKY SYMPHONY No. 4 (M468) Minneapolis & Minnesota Symphony ..... \$3.75
- ▢ TSCHAIKOWSKY ROMEO & JULIET (M478) Rodzinski & Cleveland Orch. ..... \$3.75
- ▢ STRAUSS, TILL EULENBUHLER (X210) Rodzinski & Cleveland Orch. ..... \$3.75
- ▢ SHOSTAKOVICH SYMPHONY No. 1 (M472) Rodzinski & Cleveland Orch. ..... \$3.75
- ▢ PROKOFIEFF, STRING QUARTET "Opus 10" (M448) Shostakovich Quartet ..... \$3.75
- ▢ PROKOFIEFF, ELEGY & WOLF (M477) Stokowski & All-American Orchestra ..... \$3.75
- ▢ PROKOFIEFF, THE CLASSICAL SYMPHONY (X198) Minneapolis & Minnesota Orch. ..... \$3.75
- ▢ MODERN RUSSIAN MUSIC (M47) Shostakovich — Moscow — Meyerhold ..... \$3.75

- ▢ TSCHAIKOWSKY, PIANO CONCERTO (M218) Petri & London Orch. Gershwin conductor ..... \$3.75
- ▢ RACH'EL MINOR SUITE (M418) Mengelberg & Concertgebouw Orch. ..... \$3.75
- ▢ GRAND CANYON SUITE — GROVE (M463) Andre Kostelanetz & Orch. ..... \$3.75
- ▢ PROGRAM OF MEXICAN MUSIC (M414) Carlos Chávez & Orch. ..... \$3.75
- ▢ NAUGHTY NINETEEN—(G14 or C19) Beatrice Kay ..... \$3.75
- ▢ CANTE FLAMENCO (G19) La Nine de los Peines with acc. ..... \$3.75
- ▢ CHAIN GANG (G23) Joshua White & Carolinians ..... \$3.75

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# OPA Calls on Labor to Act on Price-Ration Boards

An appeal to labor and men and women throughout the country to offer their services for voluntary work on local War Price and Rationing Boards was made by the Office of Price Administration yesterday.

As consumer goods become scarcer and more and more goods are rationed, the role of the War Price and Rationing Boards will assume tremendous importance. Cognizant of

"As more and more goods become scarce and as Government measures to keep prices down become more effective, so the members of local boards will have more and more to do. And there will be greater and greater need for intelligent people to handle these jobs."

#### VOLUNTARY WORK

"Local boards will most likely consist of panels of 3 or more members specializing in one specific field, like gasoline, tires, price violations, consumer information. Expansion of the boards to include such panels will mean that a larger number of persons will be required for the job. It should be stated here that the work is entirely voluntary and will require 8 to 10 hours a week."

"The Office of Price Administration feels that too few labor men and women have been sitting on local boards up till now. It feels that labor—and that means union officials, union members, women's auxiliaries, and wives of union men

—has a great contribution to make on this, the consumer front, just as labor has made and is making a great contribution on the production front."

"As a result the OPA has authorized

# Bargain News

Where To Shop With Confidence  
Take Your Change in U.S. War Stamps

Be a Helpful Neighbor—Serve the Cause of Labor—Say You Saw It in Bargain News

#### Army and Navy

FULL LINE of leather and sheepskin coats, windbreakers, hiking outfits. Get yours first. GR. 5-9073. HUDSON, 102 Third Ave.

#### Beauty Parlors

GARDNER'S, 223 E. 14th St. GR. 5-8095

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## Negro Groups to Hold Child Care Parley

War workers generally face tremendous problems as long hours in the shop, extra production efforts and the drawing of women into industry complicate all questions of home life.

But what goes once for most of them goes double for the Negro people, who were long-locked out of industry, and who now in the drive for victory, are beginning to win their place in war production.

Outstanding among the problems facing both black and white is the question of child care. Women, eager to take their places on the production bench, need the assurance that youngsters will be properly cared for. Negro parents in particular see this question as urgent and propose to do something about it.

That is why delegates from nearly 30 fraternal and benevolent organizations whose national bodies comprise a membership of more than two million will hold a 2-day session here Dec. 12 and 13.

**AUTHORITIES TO SPEAK**  
They aim to chart the most comprehensive joint action program yet undertaken by Negro organizations for solving the problem of protecting children in wartime.

The meeting is called by the Congress of Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations, organized last September from a nucleus of 20 fraternal and benevolent groups in Harlem.

The first part of the session will be a conference at the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 201 Lenox Ave., Dec. 12 from 1 to 6 P.M. Sessions concluded Dec. 13 with a mass meeting at 2 P.M. at the Renaissance Caslon, 138th St. and Seventh Ave.

Outstanding authorities on children's questions will participate. They will include Judge Jane Bolin, Magistrate Anne Cross, James F. Adair, national grand director of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows; James N. Lynch, grand master of the Independent Order of Mechanics; Municipal Court Judge Hubert T. Delaney and others.

### RAF Hits Airdrome In Shwebo, Burma

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Royal Air Force Blenheim bombers attacked the airdrome at Shwebo, Burma, Saturday, dropping bombs on runways, a storage dump and dispersal areas, a communiqué said today.

A fighter escort accompanied the bombers.

Other bombers attacked the Akyab and He-He airdromes last night, the communiqué said.

## Poll Taxers, Railroads Threaten to Block F.E.P.C. Jim Crow Probe

The Fair Employment Practice Committee's hearings into discrimination against Negroes by the railroads is in danger of sabotage. Previously, there have been hints, but now the evidence has become stronger. Since the drive against discrimination on the roads is the spearhead of the whole movement for job equality, the entire movement is in danger. It is in danger from the lynch-artists, the poll-taxers and the Negro-haters, who are on the offensive against American democracy. Already we have seen them strangle the Senate for ten days with a deliberate sit-down strike against the war effort.

Their attempt to sabotage Executive Order 8802 is part of their attempt to isolate the Negro people from the rest of the American people.

At the same time, they are increasing the danger of a breakdown of our transportation system due to a shortage of manpower—a crucial sector in the war effort.

### Why Postponed?

Last week word came that the President's Committee had postponed its railroad hearing from Dec. 7 until Jan. 26. The reason given by members of the Committee is that the case had not been adequately prepared, and more time was necessary. But the question arises, why wasn't the case prepared?

There appear to be three reasons. First, the Committee was unable to gather a staff large enough to launch a real national investigation.

Second, it was put under pressure not to launch an investigation at all, but to sit in Washington and wait for complaints to come in of their own accord.

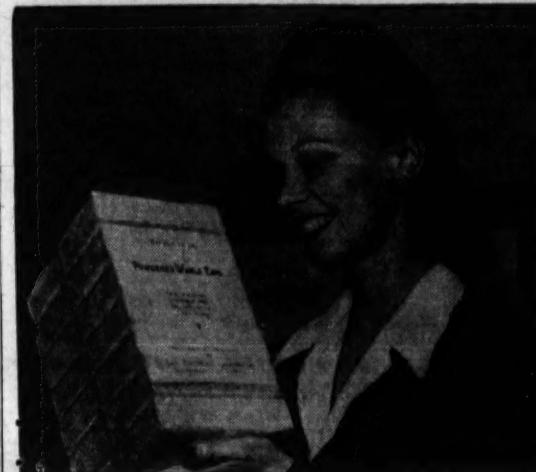
### Pressure on FEPC

Third, when the Committee was moved into the War Manpower Commission, there resulted two months of confusion when the members didn't know whether the Committee would have any power, any money, or even continue to exist. Almost nothing was done on the railroad case during that time.

### LITTLE LEFTY



## Science Lays an Egg



There are 537 eggs in the package this girl is holding—but they're dehydrated. Dehydrated foods free precious cargo space for other vital items being shipped to U.S. and Allied forces.

## Demand Gov't Act Against Lynch Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

the un-American doctrine of 'white supremacy.'

The report sharply criticizes the lack of vigor by Special Assistant Attorney-General, appointed by the United States Department of Justice, in presenting evidence in lynching cases. In this connection, it cites the Sikeston, Missouri, lynching case.

The report also cites the many instances of violence against Negro soldiers and sailors by state and local officials and civilians, especially on buses. "It is imperative," the report states, "that Negro soldiers and sailors have equal access with all other passengers to public carriers."

The report cites instances of assaults upon Negro soldiers while on active duty where state authorities have taken no action beyond suspension for a short period of state officials responsible for these occurrences.

"Despite the Tom Connally of Texas," states the report, "it is up to the U.S. Department of Justice to institute criminal proceedings against the officials who refuse to permit qualified Negroes to vote in primary elections solely because of their race or color. To do otherwise is to permit these officials to continue to deny to qualified Negroes their very fundamental civil rights to which they are entitled. Instead of helping in the civil case now pending and also bringing criminal procedure in these cases, the U.S. Department of Justice at the present time seems to be doing nothing on this question."

The National Executive Board adopted a resolution approving in essence the War Mobilization Plan set forth in the Sixth Interim Report of the Tolson Committee and incorporated in the Tolson and Pepper-Kilgore Bills. The Board proposed that this plan for war mobilization be instituted by executive order of the President in view of the essential need for speed in bringing about maximum production for the war effort.

Meanwhile, he said, the United Nations will be shaping "international instruments and national settlements" to enable a free Europe to rise again.

It is for the Italian people to say whether they want this terrible thing to happen to them," he added.

The Allies can look forward confidently to the day when Europe will be "redeemed" although they face a "stern and terrible" year in 1943, he told his listeners.

Churchill hinted indirectly to Italy that she sue for peace, declaring that if the Axis were blasted from Tunisia, the whole of South Italy will be subject to intensified air attacks.

Churchill warned against weakening disciplined unity by "quarreling over what to do with our victory before that victory is won." Then he referred to helping the United States against Japan if the European war ends first.

It is hoped that as soon as Ickes takes over he will proceed to set up badly needed machinery to handle occupational deprivations.

With Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission combined, it should be possible to work out the unified control of manpower proposed by the Tolson Committee and to integrate the occupational deprivations boards under the new central authority.

One difficulty will continue, however, to plague Harold Ickes or any other over-all manpower chief—unless something is done about it soon. And that is the obvious fact, pointed out so persistently by the Tolson Committee, that it is impossible to plan manpower without planning production at the same time.

In other words, manpower policies have to be closely integrated with production policies. This is the next step required—the merger not only of manpower agencies but of all the agencies operating in the field of war economy into one unified set-up which for the first time can do the job of planning and mobilizing our full resources.

**MUST PLAN OUTPUT**  
One difficulty will continue, however, to plague Harold Ickes or any other over-all manpower chief—unless something is done about it soon. And that is the obvious fact, pointed out so persistently by the Tolson Committee, that it is impossible to plan manpower without planning production at the same time.

From two sources mainly.

One source is the poll-tax white-supremacy gang. We're not likely to forget that Governor Dixon of Alabama turned down war contracts for his state because of the no-discrimination clause in the contracts.

And we won't forget the Democratic State Chairman of Alabama who wrote that he could not collect Democratic Party funds because "such a thing as having the white boys and girls of our section working side by side with Negroes in filling government contracts, or any contracts, is unthinkable . . . Congressmen of like mind are turning on the heat in Washington."

The other source is the railroad companies themselves. Most of them have always favored disunity among their workers, and now despite danger to the war effort they still favor it. Very clearly the companies also are putting pressure in Washington. And to our undying shame as American railroad workers, some of our own union officials have helped them do it.

### Action Needed

The hearing and the whole job equality movement are in danger. We must act now to save them. To the joint pressure of the poll-taxers and the rail companies, the ODT has apparently given in, and has passed the pressure on to the FEPC to "take it easy." Where McNutt, War Manpower Director, stands on this matter, it is impossible to say. McNutt has formed no coherent manpower policy of any kind. But we will not forget that he jumped in with the National Association of Manufacturers in the hue and cry for a labor freeze.

The demand must go up from the workers of the whole railroad industry: We call for a complete investigation of discrimination on the railroads. We call for action to enforce Executive Order 8802. We demand equal democratic rights for every citizen.

## Quick Action Needed on Manpower

(Continued from Page 1)

workers they will need because they are not working on clearly defined production schedules.

And Selective Service never knows in advance how many men it will need to supply to the Army because the Army doesn't tell Selective Service.

So the local Selective Service Boards work on a day-to-day basis, following conflicting and changing policies.

In any event, they are not equipped to deal with the technical and complicated question of occupational deprivations and are not organized on the basis of manpower or production areas.

The divided authority between Selective Service and the Manpower Commission has added to the confusion.

Both Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission send directives and instructions of various kinds, sometimes conflicting, to the local draft boards.

But as General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, told the Tolson Committee:

"Of course, the local boards need not pay attention to 99 per cent of the things which we send out. It is a good thing they do not have to."

### WASTE BASKET ORDERS

Whether the resulting confusion is a good thing is, of course, debatable. But there is no doubt that many of the Washington directives sent to local draft boards do find their way into the nearest waste basket.

Some of the chaos and conflict in regards to manpower should come to an end under the reported new over-all set-up merging the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service which is supposed to be headed by Ickes.

It is hoped that as soon as Ickes takes over he will proceed to set up badly needed machinery to handle occupational deprivations.

The Tolson Committee of the House has urged that special occupational deprivations boards be set up on a regional and local basis under a "unified system of manpower mobilization" directed by a central authority.

With Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission combined, it should be possible to work out the unified control of manpower proposed by the Tolson Committee and to integrate the occupational deprivations boards under the new central authority.

It was approximately 10:10 P.M. when a girl attendant, her hair ablaze, ran among the approximately 750 guests who were making merry in the club's three rooms and screamed "fire."

Immediately there was a stampede for exits as the flames believed to have started either from a short-circuit or a discarded cigarette threw into the floor decorations engulfed the two-story wood and stucco structure.

Women in gay evening gowns and with their hair ablaze attempted to grope their way to the revolving door entrance of the club. Some fell and were trampled by the screaming crowd. Bodies were jammed in a stairway. They were piled up inside the doors. Nearly-nude chorus girls jumped out of their dressing room windows into the arms of horror-stricken witnesses.

**CAR DRIVER SPEAKS**  
Reno Sandri, a cab driver, was parked opposite the main entrance to the club. He told the United Press:

"As I sat in my cab the first thing I knew about the fire was a lot of screaming. Then I saw a lot of people crowd up near the revolving door.

"Then the people started coming out. They ran out with their clothes on fire, and some of them had their hair on fire and others had their bodies on fire. Some dropped and died on the sidewalk.

**38 CORPSES**  
"We started carrying bodies from there to the ambulances. There was such a shortage of stretchers that they piled the bodies on the sidewalk. I carried 38 corpses during a period of a few minutes.

**by del**

## Cinderella Finds Her Princes



"I'm the luckiest and happiest girl in the world," said 16-year-old Lorene Mitchell, victim of infantile paralysis, as she accepts a gift of \$6,200 from AFL workers at the Terminal Island yard of the California Ship Building Corp. The money will pay for surgical treatment to give Lorene a real chance for a normal and happy life.

## Boston Night Club Death Toll 432

(Continued from Page 1)

Clafin said he had obtained a statement from Stanley F. Tomaszewski in which the youth allegedly admitted having accidentally started the fire when he lit a match to change a light bulb in the melody lounge section of the club. It ignited a decorative palm tree and spread with horrifying speed.

The youth was described as a student at Roxbury Memorial High School who worked Friday and Saturday nights at the Cocoanut Grove.

All night relatives and friends of those known to have been in the club crowded restaurants near hospitals attempting to find out whether those near to them were there.

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**AMERICAN'S HEALTH IN WARTIME**  
BY  
Surgeon General of the U.S.A.

THOMAS J. PARRAN

MAX WERNER'S "THE GREAT OFFENSIVE" Reviewed by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

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## Soviet Army Captures 3,000 Nazis in Day

(Continued from Page 1)

They were taken southwest of Stalingrad, where the Russians were reported "pursuing" the Axis forces, indicating the retreat may have become a rout in some sectors.

Soviet airmen destroyed 12 German fighters, six bombers, and 48 transport planes in the Stalingrad area.

Southwest of Stalingrad, the High Command reported, the Russians recaptured several villages and much booty. Artillery advancing with the infantry inflicted heavy blows on the Germans, destroying 22 tanks and scattering or wiping out two battalions of enemy troops.

## U. S. Soldiers Taking Courses at Oxford

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—United States Headquarters announced today that a limited number of American and Canadian officers and enlisted men were being offered one-week courses in a variety of subjects at Oxford University under distinguished scholars.

## NEW MASSES

## AMERICAN'S HEALTH IN WARTIME

BY  
Surgeon General of the U.S.A.

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Northwest of Stalingrad, the communiqué said, the Russians "overcame resistance, repulsed counter-attacks and continued to ad-

In the northern part of Stalingrad a large German infantry attack was thrown back by counter-blows. Other dispatches said the advance inside Stalingrad continued despite bitter resistance, and that the Germans were hurriedly strengthening their defenses under the cover of smoke screens.

Northwest of Stalingrad, the communiqué said, the Russians "overcame resistance, repulsed counter-attacks and continued to ad-

# N.Y. Farmers Union Petitions FDR For Adoption of Over-All Dairy Plan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

UTICA, N. Y. Nov. 29.—The Farmers Union of the New York Milk Shed at its first war-time convention here, called for the adoption of an over-all plan for the milk industry, effacing all waste, duplication and inefficiency. The delegates petitioned President Roosevelt to create a New York milk shed "Marketing Authority" which would control the handling and transportation of milk.

The marketing authority would "contract with all plant operators for the purchase of their entire supply of milk" and thus farmers would sell their milk directly to the authority, it was pointed out at the Saturday session. The authority would have the power to purchase the unnecessary overlapping plants which are now in operation, thereby conserving manpower, gasoline, trucks, tires, fuel and other essential supplies.

The marketing authority would "contract with all plant operators for the purchase of their entire supply of milk" and thus farmers would sell their milk directly to the authority, it was pointed out at the Saturday session. The authority would have the power to purchase the unnecessary overlapping plants which are now in operation, thereby conserving manpower, gasoline, trucks, tires, fuel and other essential supplies.

It is estimated that at least 80 plants would be affected by this plan. Trucking routes from farms to these plants now overlap and crisscross with trucks passing one plant to reach another.

To stimulate the production of milk, the union proposed an incentive payment plan, similar to overtime pay in industry. It was pointed out that a 20 per cent increase in milk production could be secured on farms in position to milk their cows three times daily and to increase their feed rations.

## ENDORSE PEPPER-TOLAN BILL

The Farmers Union gave its "wholehearted endorsement of the Pepper-Tolan War Mobilization Bill" the shortage of farm labor and machinery is "a serious threat to the nation's Food-for-Victory program."

Archie Wright, president, declared that the present chaos "can only be eliminated by the adoption of a unified coordinated plan such as this measure provides."

The convention sent greetings to the farmers in England, the Soviet Union, China and Malta. It hailed the great success of our armed forces in occupying North Africa and called for the speedy opening of a Second Front in Europe.

In an impressive ceremony, the Farmers Union awarded a scroll to seamen in the National Maritime Union as a token of recognition for their "valor and heroism in delivering the goods."

Mr. Harper, Negro seaman and member of the National Maritime Union, described his experiences in carrying foodstuffs, munitions and men across the ocean and told the farmers of the urgent need for food supplies to meet war needs. "In Malta, the people are limited to one cup of tea, one ounce of butter, four ounces of bread and sometimes a potato," he said, "while milk is reserved for women and children. The Soviet Union urgently needs fats, sugar and grain."

The convention voted to continue in office Archie Wright, president.

# Ohio CIO Convention Backs Centralized War Economy

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The CIO's two big jobs are to "knock hell out of the Axis and organize workers to win the peace after victory," Alan Haywood, national organizational director, told Ohio's State CIO convention here yesterday.

Haywood, one of the CIO's newly-elected national vice-presidents, emphasized the necessity for an over-all centralized war economy along the lines proposed by the Tolman Committee and the CIO's recent national convention.

Delegates heard a dramatic report on South American labor conditions from Ernesto Galaz of the Pan American Union. He appealed for closer cooperation with the Latin-American labor movement and warned that the Axis has an extensive propaganda machine working overtime in the southern half of this hemisphere.

Delegates reviewed election results in a sober mood. Extended discussion on a resolution introduced by a special Political Action Committee led to a self-critical attitude on the activities of union members and a determination to sharpen up work on the political front.

## LABOR'S EIGHTS

The convention rejected the negative position of a few delegates that elections had been a complete landslide for anti-administration, anti-labor forces. At the same time, delegates recognized that results make it imperative that labor act immediately to protect its rights in the interests of victory. They endorsed Haywood's emphasis on the need for the nation for a complete all-out war program and charted a course to bring maximum CIO support to speed its arrival.

It was unanimously agreed to set up functioning legislative committees immediately in all affiliates.

Other resolutions supported the national CIO convention program.

Special attention was paid to the fight against Negro discrimination, which was discussed not only in a separate resolution, but also under resolutions on labor unity and regarding women workers. Unity of labor was recognized as "indispensable to all-out victory over Hitlerism."

"This is the opportunity provided by Pearl Harbor to work as equals with men and fight as equals on the production line. Women can find jobs and in union shops they can get equal pay for equal work."

## TAKE LEADERSHIP

In addition to take their places in production, women must now take leadership in the trade unions, replacing men called into the armed forces, and must speed organization of the unorganized, most of whom are women, Mrs. Stephenson said.

"Before the next half year, it is expected that another four million women will take their places in the factory," she asserted.

"This is the opportunity provided by Pearl Harbor to work as equals with men and fight as equals on the production line. Women can find jobs and in union shops they can get equal pay for equal work."

## Milk

### Equivalents:

Fortunately the foods necessary for the making of good teeth are among the common every day foods of the farm and the market.

First and most important is milk—fresh milk, evaporated milk, dried milk, skim milk, buttermilk. Any or all of these will furnish the calcium and phosphorus needed for bone building. It is true you get calcium from a good many vegetables and fruits. And you get phosphorus from eggs and meat and fish—plenty of phosphorus.

But no food has such a good balance of calcium and phosphorus as milk, and nutritionists say it is very difficult, if not impossible, for a child to get calcium enough for his growing bones and teeth unless he gets plenty of milk.

They recommend for young children a quart of fresh milk a day, or its equivalent in evaporated or dried milk—though milk, of course, must not crowd out other important foods. Of evaporated milk, 17 ounces, with water added to make a quart, is practically equal to a quart of fresh milk.

Of dried milk, 3% ounces, or nearly a cupful mixed with enough water to make a quart, is about equal to a quart of fresh skim milk.

## Shorts:

A tasty sauerkraut dish is made by heating  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of fat in a skillet and then adding a quart of kraut and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of celery seed or caraway seed. Cook slowly until thoroughly heated.

The easiest way to remove the odor of fish from kitchen utensils is by washing them in water to which ammonia has been added. Use a drop of two in a quart of water.

Men workers ordered a hearty lunch or dinner of meat, vegetables, salad and pie. That is a meal which will hold them together for the rest of the day, as well as keep their general health and strength for the long production pull.

Miss Walsh explained that she

# But---We'll Be Back Again



"While all this was going on, the Nazi butcher who commanded the sub just stared at us from the conning tower with murder in his eyes."

# Jim Peifer Tells of 20 Nights on Raft and 'Big Joe' the Shark

By Eric Webber

Jim Peifer is a merchant seaman and a member of the National Maritime Union. He led "Big Joe" and five of his pals in a merry race across the Atlantic Ocean for 20 days.

"I finally managed to get a raft. The first thing I did was to lash the cars and row around picking up survivors. When I finished, I took stock of what was left of us. There were seven rafts holding 42 people. Fourteen people were missing, including one woman and a 12-year-old child."

## SACK CLOTH

"Then I rigged up a sail. I told the other rafts to do the same thing. And we went sailing along with the wind."

"That was when 'Big Joe' and five other sharks thought they'd like our company. After a few days out, hell and high water broke loose. The wind beat on the beach with a hair raising yell."

"Organized labor in particular has a special interest in seeing the Oklahoma prosecutions dismissed. Criminal syndicalism laws have often been used against labor organizations. The Oklahoma convictions, if allowed to stand, would set a precedent for the use of these laws against anybody out of favor with reactionary local authorities."

"There are unfortunately many powerful elements in this country who place their own interests above those of the nation. They have time and again tried to turn the war against Hitler into a war against labor. They must be defeated if we are to win this war."

"I therefore urge all trade unions to take immediate action and let the Attorney General of Oklahoma, Mac Q. Williamson, know that labor considers these prosecutions at variance with the war effort and expects the State of Oklahoma, in the interests of national unity, to 'confess' error in these cases and admit the prosecutions should never have been started."

"The International Labor Defense points out the urgency of labor action at this time when the defendants in these cases are returning to Oklahoma to await the decision of the state's highest tribunal of justice."

Responding to the call of the Labor Committee on the Oklahoma Criminal Syndicalism Cases, the Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly of Great Falls, Montana, on November 21 sent a resolution to Mac Q. Williamson, Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma, protesting the Criminal Syndicalism laws in Oklahoma and asking him to plead error before the Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals soon to render a decision on these cases.

The Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly, representing 6,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, said: "Our country and its allies are engaged in a life-and-death struggle against the Axis powers to preserve their national independence and democratic form of government. . . . The laboring men and women of the country, against whom criminal syndicalism laws are primarily directed are taking a foremost place in our country's fight to win the war, and it is more than ever necessary to uphold the rights of labor."

The Trades and Labor Assembly likewise scored the methods of the prosecution in securing the conviction of the Oklahoma defendants, "the evidence against them consisting merely of books which are on the shelves of every large library in the country, and no act of any kind being charged against them."

The ship turned over on its side like a dead cow and the crew and

a few passengers along with a few rafts were tossed into the water. In the meantime, the Nazi sub surfaced and laid quiet-like about 200 yards from us.

"I finally managed to get a raft. The first thing I did was to lash the cars and row around picking up survivors. When I finished, I took stock of what was left of us. There were seven rafts holding 42 people. Fourteen people were missing, including one woman and a 12-year-old child."

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"Once when 'Big Joe' was near me, I grabbed the oar and let him have a good clout on the top of his head. But he didn't seem to mind, because a few seconds later, he came to the surface and leered at me. Looked like he was thumbing his nose."

"On the 20th day out, we spotted a fleet of British destroyers. At first we thought we were saved, but when the leader of the fleet sailed out from the rest, let go a smoke screen and opened fire, we thought our goose was cooked."

## OPEN FIRE

"The British boat opened up with all guns and the shells fell in pairs. I directed the rest of the men on the raft to lie on their bellies and I grabbed a flag and started to wave it from side to side. Finally the British gun ceased firing."

"As we were taken aboard the destroyer, a machine gunner opened up fire at 'Big Joe' and the bullets cut him right down the middle. As the other sharks tore away at his body, they got a taste of British accuracy too."

"The first thing I did was to congratulate the captain on his vigilance. I certainly thought he did a good job. For our part, we were perfectly willing to go down in shell fire, knowing no Axis sub was going to escape."

Jim Peifer and the rest of the survivors are going back to sea next week to deliver the goods again."

## NAZI SUB

"During the third day, two people died on our raft. Up to that time, 'Big Joe' and his friends were playful—like, but when we threw the dead bodies overboard and the sharks got a taste of blood, they went mad."

## TWO DIE

"During the third day, two people died on our raft. Up to that time, 'Big Joe' and his friends were playful—like, but when we threw the dead bodies overboard and the sharks got a taste of blood, they went mad."

## CALLING... All Party Members

# Register at Your Next Branch Meeting

The first week in December is Registration Week. It is of the utmost importance that every member of our Party attend Branch meetings that week and register.

If there are Party members who for some special reason cannot attend their Branch on registration night, they should report as soon as possible to their Branch headquarters and register there or, in case the Branch headquarters is closed, go to the Section headquarters for information as to where to register. This is an opportunity for Party members who haven't been in touch with their Branches to establish contact with the Party.

All Party members should make a special effort to bring their contacts and sympathizers to the Registration meeting. An attractive educational and cultural program is being arranged for the occasion by the Branches.

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# Giants Clinch 2nd Place, Beat Cards 21-7

Merle Hapes, Leemans and Cuff Star for Owen-men; Schwenk Leads Chi Cards

Chicago Cardinals 0 7 0 0—7  
New York Giants 14 0 7 0—21

By Scorer

Although Wilson Bud Schwenk, Washington University's 1941 passing star threw 42 passes for 222 yards yesterday at the Polo Grounds, the Chicago Cardinals could score but once against the New York Giants, and lost 21 to 7 to Steve Owens' merry men.

## the Roundup

By Ted Buckley

The dismissal of Del Baker from the management of the Detroit Tigers stunned many baseball fans. Succeeding Mickey Cochrane as Tiger pilot in 1938, the likeable Del, in four full seasons, led his team to fifth place twice, tied for the No. 4 slot once and won the 1940 pennant in an amazing upset. Steve O'Neill, who replaces Baker, received the job as a result of steering Detroit's farm club, Beaumont, to the Texas League seasonal championship last year.

Steve Buzinski, who was the object of much abuse when handling the net-minding chores for the New York Rangers, was vindicated Saturday night, when the Toronto Maple Leafs scored 8 goals off his successor Jim Franks. . . . As we maintained previously, it is the exceptionally weak defense of the Rangers that is accounting for their poor showing thus far, and not the efforts of their goalies.

Leo Durocher, please note: Lou Boudreau, Cleveland manager, has two rules which he enforces on his ball players; midnight curfew and a 10 cent limit on poker games.

March 16, 18, 22 and 24 are the dates selected for the 1943 basketball invitation tournament at Madison Square Garden. As is customary, eight teams will be invited to participate in hoop tournament, which annually highlights the basketball season.

## WE CAN HARDLY WAIT—DEPT:

Those two titans of the baseball world, the Athletics and the Phillies, who have not competed against each other for several years, will play one or two games at Shibe Park before the 1943 season gets under way. . . . Positively daring, I'd say.

## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line, 3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 noon. For Sunday, 4 P.M. Wednesday.

### Tonight Manhattan

DR. PHIL PONER. "Beginning in Modern Labor Movement" American Labor Party, 2228 Broadway, at 80th St., 8:30 promptly.

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No. 76

# SPORTS DAILY WORKERS SPURS

Page 6

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1942

## Ohio State, Georgia Best in Land as Screwy Season Ends

By Nat Low

Well, that's that—and if there ever was a screwier grid season in history, we would like to know when. . . . Yes, when?

This was something that a Zero Mostel might have staged in one of his uproarious skits. . . . It was that funny. . . . And there are any number of coaches who are glad the whole thing is over and done with. . . . For had it lasted any longer there would certainly have been a mass exodus to the bug house. . . . And we ain't kidding either. . . .

We shan't repeat any of the gruesome details here—you will find them elsewhere on the page—but we would like to rank the teams for the last time, and this usually is ticklish business. . . .

On top is a team which has been high up on the Daily Worker's list since the first day of the season, and by virtue of their smashing 41-12 victory over the Iowa Seahawks of Bernie Bierman, they must be accorded the top spot. . . . Yessir brothers, we present the year's best college football team — The Ohio State Buckeyes of Paul Brown. . . .

The Buckeyes have lost one game—there are no major undefeated teams—so Wisconsin, but they have taken all their eight others in such decisive manner against such mighty foes that they must be given the nod over Georgia and Boston College (despite that defeat).

In second place you would have to put Georgia which came back from that beating by Auburn to hand the Georgia Tech Engineers their first defeat of the year. . . .

Georgia will be the eastern representative in the annual Rose Bowl game, accepting the bid immediately after the game's end. . . .

They are a high powered outfit composed of some of the finest backs and ends in the country and all were led by young Franklin Sinkwich who ended his college career by leading the rout of Tech.

The Cardinals failed to gain and kicked to the Giants' 48. Leemans threw a lateral to Merle Hapes, who zig-zagged 52 yards for another touchdown. Again Cuff kicked the goal once more.

It was the Cards' last threat.

A fumble by Bud Schwenk on the kick off gave the Giants the ball on the Cardinals' 20-yard line. After four plays for a first down, Leemans dropped back for a pass. He was nearly trapped but dodged through his right for 14 yards and the first score. Cuff converted.

The Cardinals failed to gain and kicked to the Giants' 48. Leemans threw a lateral to Merle Hapes, who zig-zagged 52 yards for another touchdown. Again Cuff kicked the goal once more.

Marshall Goldberg entered the game at this point and the Chicago offensive began to click. Schwenk's pass to Lou Daddio and Frank Ivy were good for repeated first downs. A pass from Schwenk to Knolls carried the ball from the Giants' 21 to their 8. But the Cardinal attack failed, and the Giants took the ball on downs on their 4-yard stripe.

Boston College for third place.

Wisconsin, Tulsa, U.C.L.A., Notre Dame and Michigan and Georgia Tech come behind these three teams—but quite some distance behind. . . .

Here are the final Daily Worker grid rankings of the year. . . .

- (1) Ohio State
- (2) Georgia
- (3) Boston College
- (4) Wisconsin
- (5) Notre Dame
- (6) Tulsa
- (7) Michigan
- (8) Georgia Tech
- (9) U. C. L. A.
- (10) Iowa Naval Cadets

## Skull Practice Did It for Holy Cross



The word from Boston today is that Holy Cross had prepared for the Boston College game all season long, studying the Eagles' formation, analyzing their defense, and preparing the way for the eventual upset which was the greatest of the season. . . . Photo shows coach Anthony Scanlon, only one year from a high school coaching career, here going over a blackboard drill with his squad. . . . These skull practices he claims, won the game.

## Del Baker Fired, Steve O'Neill Hired by Tigers

### Man Who Won Tiger Pennant in 1940 Dumped by Detroit Boss

DETROIT, Nov. 29 (UP)—Stephen (Steve) O'Neill, a veteran baseball man and former manager of the Cleveland Indians, will be the Detroit Tigers' new pilot, succeeding Delmar (Del) Baker, it was disclosed tonight.

General Manager Jack Zeller announced that Baker, who led the Tigers to the American League pennant in 1949, will be given his unconditional release during the major league meetings at Chicago next week along with coaches Mervin Shea and Jack Coughlin.

O'Neill's elevation from manager of the Tigers' Beaumont, Tex., farm team to his second post as a major league pilot was no surprise to baseball fans. Baker was reported on the way out last summer when the Tigers slumped badly and finished in fifth place.

O'Neill was elated about his new job when reached at Cleveland Heights, O., today.

"Baseball has been very good to me," he beamed, "I consider myself very fortunate to have this opportunity. It's nice to go back to the big leagues and I hope to make the most of my new assignment."

O'Neill's brilliant job in leading the Beaumont club to the Texas League flag was chiefly responsible for his promotion.

A native of Minooka, Pa., O'Neill succeeded Walter Johnson as manager of the Cleveland Indians in August, 1935. His team finished in 1936, fourth of 1937. In 1938, he in turn, was succeeded by Oscar Vitt.

Zeller announced that Detroit by Oscar Vitt.

All the News plus Labor's Views . . .

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## Scorer Says:

While the defeat of Boston College by those miraculous Holy Cross Crusaders has knocked the Eagles out of the nation's top spot, there is no going overboard on the distance which B. C. has slipped. . . . There can be no doubt that they still are one of the best teams in the land, and could beat Holy Cross almost any day of the week should they play again. . . .

But whether or not Boston College is still one of the best teams in the land, they are one of the toughest—in so tough that they have been accused of unnecessary violence on the gridiron.

The charge came as an aftermath of Coach Denny Myers' frank admission that his boys play rough. At the New York football writers luncheon two weeks ago today, Denny spoke out of turn, shocking old fashioned college men when he declared that his giants frequently try to rip off the arms and chew up the legs of their opponents.

### Bears Foul Too, Says Getto

Other charges of foul play have been heard in the course of this unusually interesting season. Mike Getto of the Brooklyn football Dodgers thinks the Chicago Bears do foul things. Not foul in the classic Shakespearean sense, but Mike, after looking at movies of his boys' crushing defeat at the hands of Hunk Anderson's loyalties, points that the Bears have been penalized over 700 yards this season.

"They ought to have been sacked 3,000 yards," says Mike. The main crime of the Halas experts is illegal use of the hands on offense. The linesmen think nothing of lifting an opposing guard or tackle out of their ball-carriers' path by a quick tug on the pants while no one is looking.

Niceties of football forbid holding by the line of offense, and the Bears hold so tight that they might well be called the Bulldogs. They work from below, holding ankles or knees, using a quick motion which is seldom detected by any of the four officials on the field.

Hunk Anderson, who is subbing for George Halas during the latter's war service, likes to win. So does George. A Bear linesman told George Kinnard that day that he has been coached to do tricks, and so he did them.

The result has been a feed of sorts between the Dodgers and the Bears—in which we pick the Bears also as winners.

### Rams No Sissies Either

For really rough play the Fordham team can hold its own against everyone except B. C. Hostilities broke out in the Fordham-West Virginia game last month, when Jimmy Hearn swung his foot not against a ball but in the direction of a Mountaineer. Hearn was plenty rough in the exchange.

The Rams take as well as receive. Filipowicz got his in the B. C. game; Andrejco was stepped on by Missouri. In return Fordham quickly disposed of Steuber, the Mules' only triple-threat back. In fact, the Rams won the game right there, for Missouri without Steuber in the line-up has been a second-rate team.

"Roughness in football is excusable when the play is clean," an old grid official told me the other day. "Hard blocking such as the Dodgers' McAdams threw against Bill Geyer of the Bears in their game looks bone-breaking, and certainly shakes up the recipient. But a block near the sidelines is good football under any rules."

"And clean, hard tackling is one of the reasons why football has its place in the war set-up. Any game which develops attack and defense in body combat does its bit in preparing a fit squad of ace fighters of democracy."

"But football is a sport, first and last, and crass rules violations, such as B. C. and the Bears employ are unsportsmanlike. Boston College has a team capable of winning without crippling its opponents. And the machine-like precision of the Bears' attack can win without taking advantage of the officials' unwillingness to enforce the rules fully."

"As a matter of fact, football officials, especially in the pro league, are careless in living up to the letter of the law. I don't know whether they do not notice violations, or whether they consciously adopt a policy of speeding up play by penalizing only the most obvious grid crimes, but there you are . . ."

Pro football, by the way, will have a hard time next fall. Baseball's plan for '43 are pretty well made. The big leagues and the top minors will go ahead. But in the pro league, it looks as if the circuit will be curtailed for lack of players. Interest in the professional game has been fairly high, and the play, especially during the past three weeks has been good. The Packer-Giants game was a lulu, pretty to watch for the expert ball handling of Cecil Isbell, Don Hutson and Tuffy Leemans as you might wish. But the Army is calling players to service in droves. The average age of pro gridironers is 24. About two-fifths are married; fewer have children.

Next Sunday's Dodger-Giant setto may be the last of its kind in New York for the duration. You'd better see it.

### Free Tickets For Servicemen

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 29 (UP)—Coach Frank Leahy of Notre Dame apologized in the dressing room to Acting Captain Norm Verry of the Trojans for any unsportsmanlike conduct of his players in Saturday's game, for which Leahy would not permit anyone to enter the Notre Dame dressing room.

President Rufus B. Vonkleinsmid of the University of Southern California said he was sorry it happened, and that such conditions had not occurred before.

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### MUSIC

Webster Aiken, pianist—N. Y. City Hall, 9 P.M.

Marie Regulus, pianist—Town Hall.

### SPORTS—OTHER EVENTS

Conway Roofs—Rockefeller Center

Hayes Skating—Columbus Circle

Swimming—MacLaren Pool

Ice Follies of 1943—Madison Sq. Garden

### FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Brooklyn)

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## Red-Baiting Gets Slapped

IF HITLER and his friends in America figured that they had "captured" the state of Illinois through the election of Senator Brooks, "rubber stamp" of the Chicago Tribune, they will be unpleasantly surprised to read the latest decision of U. S. District Judge William Holly.

Judge Holly has rebuked as illegal and unconstitutional the Collins Bill barring the Communist Party from the ballot in Illinois. Hoover Republicans were the sponsors of this measure.

With this decision, Judge Holly performs a patriotic service of national importance; he has put a bad dent in the favorite weapon which Hitler depends on for weakening and dividing the United States, the weapon of red-baiting.

Judge Holly's words deserve the widest publicity as a contribution to winning the war:

"If the term Communist is to be taken to mean simply a belief in a system in which goods and the instruments of production held in common by the people, the statute is clearly unconstitutional."

"Certainly a party may not be excluded from a place on the ballot because it advo-

cates economic ideas which may happen to be unpopular at the time."

Red-baiting almost invariably hides disruption of the war effort. That is why the Republican machine used it to curb Communist exposure of its defeatism.

Bundists, Coughlinites, and Nazi agents always use red-baiting as a conceit for spying and sabotage.

Just as the nation is discovering that red-baiting is an obstacle to effective defense of the country, so trade unions are discovering that red-baiting hampers production and trade unionism.

For example, the Marine and Shipbuilders Union (CIO) has just performed a fine service in ridding the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyards of anti-Semitic, defeatist disrupters.

But because the union retains an anti-communist clause in its Constitution, the disrupters, by shouting "red," are able to stave off their just deserts for a while. The union is hampered in its patriotic work by its own obsolete "anti-communist" clause.

Judge Holly's words should encourage those Americans who hesitated to tackle the pro-fascist red-baiters. The fight against red-baiting is a war duty of all patriotic Americans, regardless of their private political beliefs or affiliations.

## \$25,000—Or Else

PROTECTED by the poll tax, Senator George of Georgia arises to defend the right of millionaires to get salaries of over \$25,000 a year. He announces that he will start a Senatorial fight to abrogate the recent ruling of President Roosevelt against all salaries above that luxurious figure.

Senator George is being supported in his defense of luxury-as-usual by the same Congressional elements who are only too eager to slash into the "excess buying power" of the \$11 a week workers.

These are the pretty much the same Senators who complain that labor is "greedy" when it defends working and living standards necessary to maintain war production. Senator George is a great one for the "abolish-overtime" propaganda.

## Master Panic Now

AMERICA'S heart goes out in sympathy to the families of victims of Boston's catastrophic Cocoanut Grove fire. The entire nation joins with Boston in mourning the second worst fire disaster in American history.

The happy crowd of servicemen on leave, relaxing in a night's carefree enjoyment, of football players and fans, celebrating after a game, was suddenly transformed into a fiery hell where more than 400 lost their lives.

The careless flip of a cigarette butt started the fire, authorities say. But they add that panic among the guests caused more casualties even than the flames.

Boston's tragedy gives the sharpest warning that today fire department vigilance must be intensified in every recreation center in the country. Building laws must be strictly

If a man cannot be a patriot on \$25,000 a year, he can't be a patriot at all. President Roosevelt's order is only common decency. That it should arouse the rage of Senator George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, only goes to show how much has to be done in the way of housecleaning in Congress.

Sen. George is able to defy the President's anti-proletarian order only because of the poll tax system and the absurd and harmful seniority which makes him the boss of the Senate Finance Committee through no virtues of his own.

AFL and CIO agree, naturally, on backing the \$25,000 limit. They ought now to unite their forces to exert pressure in Congress to make it stick.

enforced. Hazards must be watched for and corrected.

War days mean crowded theaters, jammed dance halls, packed movie houses and cantines. It's there that our boys in service seek their relaxation when they are on leave. Crowding at such centers is the hallmark of a nation at war-time and Boston's catastrophic fire writes a reminder of that in letters a foot high.

At the cost of Boston's anguish, the nation learns that calmness is not something on a civilian defense poster, but a state of mind that must be mastered now for the hours of danger ahead.

Today air-raid sirens sound for practice alarms. Tomorrow they may scream warnings in earnest to herald approaching enemy planes. Boston provides the heart-breaking reminder that mastery over panic must be accomplished now.

## 'Short-Cuts' to Victory

By James S. Allen

THE next phase of the offensive stage of the war has been opened by the Red Army in routing the Germans between the Don and the Volga, just as it opened the first phase by stopping Hitler at Stalingrad.

It is now to be hoped that the Anglo-American armies will follow through by opening the second front in Europe without waiting for the final outcome of the African fighting. We might be able to finish the job this winter if we act with dispatch and determination to set the two-front war going in Europe even as the Nazis are beginning to turn tail on the Eastern front.

The strengthened Anglo-Soviet-American coalition is in a better condition to do it than ever before. That is the dominating fact of the present stage of the war.

But as the war turns in our favor there are some circles who jump to conclusions prematurely. They think the war is in the bag and that it is now impossible for Hitler to endanger the west any longer. They therefore allow themselves the luxury of "experimenting" with various schemes for shaping the victory.

PEOPLE appear who seek a "short-cut" victory in the gold stored at Fort Knox, while overlooking the tanks and the men gathered there. That is to say, they think they can buy their way to victory with men on the second or third rung of the fascist hierarchies, rather than release the great power of our popular armies and the peoples of Europe to blow up the whole fascist structure.

What these circles are after is to end the war short of a complete destruction of the fascist state, the fascist army and the fascist "new order" of Hitler in Europe.

The deals with Darlan unfortunately have the effect of encouraging such people. It is true that President Roosevelt has declared that the Darlan deal is a temporary military expedient, applying only to the current local situation. It is to be presumed, therefore, that Darlan (now an Admiral without a fleet) will soon find his rightful place as a prisoner of the United Nations to be put on the dock as a war criminal.

In the meantime, other forces

seek to take advantage of the Darlan opening to make the "temporary military expedient" into a permanent political policy. They would like to create a new category of Quisling, a new grouping of fascists and near-fascists to Darlanize Europe.

THIS aspiration is finding concrete expression in a number of disconcerting events and political commentaries.

There is Otto Haberburg, "Otto of Austria," as our Secretary of War calls him, who has never given up his pretense to the old Austro-Hungarian throne. Is he also our "ally"? Are we to desecrate our flag and insult our soldiers by having him lead a "battalion of liberation" composed of decrepit royalists and fascist scum from our smaller Allies?

Is the traitor Mikhalovich our "ally"? Is Franco? Baron Mannerheim? Then why not King Leopold of Belgium, and Quisling of Norway and the fascist princes and the puppets and the Darlans of half a dozen other Axis satellites?

If you think this is far-fetched, look what the very respectable patriot Anne O'Hare McCormick wrote in the New York Times (Nov. 25) with respect to Italy:

"Even the King, unpopular as he has become, represents a tradition the people respect; without a revolution, he could sweep out the fascists and install a provisional government representing all the forces of opposition."

FOOLISH day-dreaming, one might say, or just another exhibition of American naivete and provincial diplomatic unrealism towards the problems of Europe. Yet, it might be some of that, but there is also something else.

THIS something else is revealed by Walter Lippmann, one of the most responsible and respected spokesmen of upper-class victory circles, writing in the New York Herald Tribune (Nov. 24). He has evidently done a great deal of thinking—entirely independent of the King, unpopular as he has become, represents a tradition the people respect; without a revolution, he could sweep out the fascists and install a provisional government representing all the forces of opposition."

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seek to take advantage of the Darlan opening to make the "temporary military expedient" into a permanent political policy. They would like to create a new category of Quisling, a new grouping of fascists and near-fascists to Darlanize Europe.

The other great consequences of a victory of this character will be to compel all the United Nations—the great powers and the small ones—to deal together rather than separately with the settlement and reconstruction of Central Europe. Under these circumstances we shall not run the risk which would make the whole future of mankind ominous, of being drawn into dealing at arm's length with Russia, and of having them to make evil and unnecessary choices between the necessary demands of Russian security and the national rights of our smaller Allies."

"Well, where shall we go? To the Jones' who've converted to coal, or the Smiths, who have a fireplace!"



## Worth Repeating Bishops Salute USSR

Among the statements issued by various prominent persons on the occasion of the American-Soviet Friendship meeting in Symphony Hall, Boston, Nov. 8, were the following by two bishops, one Methodist and the other Episcopalian:

(1) Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopalian, Boston:

"Certainly it is most vital in every way that we co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the Russian people in their heroic and sacrificial struggle for freedom from the oppressor. To do so is a combination of practical common sense, as well as of high purpose and idealism."

(2) Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Bishop of the Boston area:

"When the Russian emphasis upon economic justice is united with the American insistence upon political liberty, the Christian ideal of brotherhood becomes increasingly meaningful. All men of good will who would abolish the exploitation of man by man must become one in destroying fascism. The United States properly salutes its valiant ally."

## Posters That Kill Nazis

In its widely known special poster issue for August and September, ART NEWS carried a lengthy article by Doris Brian on the war uses of the poster. The article quoted J. B. Nicholas, chairman of London's Advertising Service Guild, who said: "Posters, however clever, are a waste of paper unless they kill Germans." Then, after surveying various countries in their use of posters, it said the following about the Soviet Union:

"In the creation of the sort of posters we need, the Soviets have a twenty-year lead on us. While we were selling breakfast foods, they were selling a new way of life and the vast adjustments it implied. For two decades they have been teaching, via the poster, how to speed up output, make the most of materials available for civilian consumption, and co-operate with the State. Now they teach, and impressively, hatred of the enemy."

## Note to Employers

If we want to win the war, we've got to have organized labor, and that means ORGANIZED, according to the Canadian Tribune, published in Toronto. We quote from the front-page Tribune editorial of Nov. 21:

Unorganized labor will not—cannot—do what organized labor can; will not, cannot produce as many guns, tanks, planes, shells, for the great offensive as union men and women can and will do.

Unions, collective bargaining, recognition of the rights of labor—these things for which we fight this grim war—are being denied by some employers, like the great Inco corporation which signed an "agreement" with a fake company union a few days ago...

Union labor, united with a people's army, in a great production and military effort, backed up by democratic labor laws, and the firm solidarity between the workers and soldiers such as is shown by the Ajax shell-filers—this is what Canada needs!

(Readers are invited to send to the Editor clippings of editorials or other material which they think "worth repeating" in the Daily Worker. Our paper should be kept informed of progressive thinking throughout the whole country. Be sure to note date and name of paper you clip from.)

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